

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN

VOL. IX.—NO. 253.

RICHMOND, VA. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

PRICE—TWO CENTS

RUMORS GERMAN SURRENDER NOT BORNE OUT BY FACTS AMERICANS OVERCOME RESISTANCE AND TAKE GRAND PRE BELGIANS CROSS YSER AND CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

THOUSANDS SEE AMERICAN ACE IN REAL ACTION

Flies Above City to Create Enthusiasm For Liberty Loan.

MUST COME ACROSS Committee Demands Quick Action on Part of Citizens Who Have Been Lax.

BUY YOUR BONDS
WITH YOUR CREDIT!

Richmond is depending on your subscription to raise its quota. The banks are asking you to go the limit and they will go the limit with you. They are not asking that you pay cash for the bonds, but that you anticipate your earnings by borrowing against the bonds, and they urge that all subscribers double and triple their subscriptions on this basis. Go at once to your bank and they will be delighted to lend you against the bonds at four and one-quarter per cent for ninety days and to renew your loan for another ninety days at the rate of one-half of one per cent in excess of the Federal Reserve Bank rate, and to carry your loan for a longer period on most favorable terms.

This loan is not a cash proposition. You are asked to lend your credit to the government, and the banks of Richmond are squarely back of you.

It costs only \$31.25 to carry \$5,000 worth of bonds for a year and \$62.50 to carry \$10,000 for the same period. Let the man who has invested \$1000 to \$5,000 reble his subscription in the cause of humanity. The bonds are the best known investment in the world.

Two leading aviators—one the first American "ace"—treated Richmond yesterday afternoon to a rare exhibition of aerial skill for the Liberty loan drive. Loops of every kind and description known to the flying fraternity, dips and dops, were staged with the apparent ease with which a bird flies. Thousands of "dodgers" bearing a loan message were dropped from the big de Havilland machine which accompanied the two scout planes from Bolling field.

Richmonders had been promised an aerial "combat" over Capitol Square, but at the last moment the flyers decided that they could not stage such a show. Conditions prevented the whom battle in the air, while the government, watching over its birdmen with an eagle eye, has cautioned them to take no undue risks in exhibition flying.

After slight delays the scout planes of the Thomas Morse type and with a wing spread of only eighteen feet, sailed from the Virginia State Fair Grounds shortly before 5 o'clock. After passing over various residential sections of the city the machines headed for Capitol Square, where innumerable stunts, including tail spins, barrel dops, dips and loops were staged. Hundreds of people had gathered in the park to watch the maneuvers.

Just behind the smaller "busses" came the big de Havilland, which bombed the city with loan literature. In the circulars dropped from the machine were two which were good for \$50 bonds if presented to Liberty loan headquarters before 6 o'clock Saturday night. After circling over the city for a number of times all three planes returned to Bolling field, near Washington.

See Famous Ace.
One scout machine was driven by Captain Douglas Campbell, of Mount Hamilton, near San Francisco, who is the first American "ace," having a dozen boche planes in his credit. He has been in this country for two months recuperating from wounds received on the west front, and expects to return to France in about two weeks. The second machine was piloted by Lieutenant S. I. Menefee, a Lynchburg boy, who has been an instructor at Bolling field since his graduation from Kelly field. Mounted on Captain Campbell's "bus" was a Marlin machine gun, but yesterday it was not geared with the propeller and could not be fired.

Lieutenant Menefee left Bolling field yesterday shortly before 11 o'clock and arrived in Richmond at noon. He sailed over the city several times and returned to the fair grounds. Captain Campbell followed him ten minutes later, while the big "H" plane was fully an hour behind the first machine. Captain Edgerton, who was accompanied by a mechanic, and the first two flyers were driven to the Richmond hotel for lunch.

The flyers were met at the fair grounds by a reception committee composed of Henry Schwarzschild, and Private Earl Sowers, U. S. A., from the Richmond Liberty loan committee; R. W. Moon, and the com-

Make Ready For Great Leap Over Top, And A Grand Finish to Liberty Drive

Record For One Day Is Made When \$300,000,000 Is Reported For Wednesday—McAdoo, On Behalf of Landsmen, Accepts Challenge to Match the Navy.

THREE DAYS TO FINISH UP.
(By Secretary McAdoo.)

"In the coming three days the American people must decide whether the Fourth Liberty Loan shall be a success or a failure.

"It would be fatal to minimize the gravity of the nation's problem. In the three days we must raise almost three billion dollars.

"The American public should face this stupendous task with the spirit of the American navy, in honor of which we have just celebrated Navy Day. On land and sea all over the world, the men of the American navy do not regard the Liberty Loan merely a campaign to raise money; they look upon it rather as a battle, and they are plunging into this battle with the spirit of Manila Bay, ready to give all they have, and are in the line of duty, navy men are lending to the limit. They have already subscribed more than \$22,000,000 to the Fourth Liberty Loan, and they have just begun to fight.

"Navy men are doubling their subscriptions. Many battleships are reporting every officer and man on the honor roll.

"Not satisfied with going over the top, the navy is redoubling its efforts for a glorious fighting finish. Surely this will be a stimulus to fresh sacrifices by those of us at home, those of us who are being protected by the navy's loyalty and valor.

"Let every individual American take fresh vigor in the record of the navy. Let us answer the challenge of Admiral Cowie, navy Liberty Loan officer, by MATCHING THE NAVY.

"Let us convoy the navy's ships into the Kiel canal with our Liberty Loan dollars.

"Match the navy."

PLINY MEETS BARNEY.

New York, Oct. 16.—Total subscriptions to the Liberty loan in the second district at the close of business today were \$847,520,850. This is 47.1 per cent of the quota.

Douglas Fairbanks, the movie star, arrived at Belmont Park this afternoon via airplane from Washington. He was the bearer of a \$1,000,000 loan subscription made by Bernard M. Baruch on the condition that it be duplicated in New York. Fairbanks was met by representatives of the New York committee and escorted to the office of Harvey Fisk & Sons, where it was announced that Pliny Fisk had raised \$1,000,000 to match Mr. Baruch's subscription.

Record for Drive.

Washington, Oct. 16.—For the first time in the "fighting fourth" Liberty loan drive the sales reported for one day exceeded \$300,000,000. The loan today shows an increase of \$35,000,000, bringing the total to \$3,269,001,500 of the \$6,000,000,000 needed; but the daily requirements to put the loan over the top in the next three days are three times today's receipts, or in excess of \$900,000,000.

"Can America do it?"

"She will!" is the answer.

To stir the people to the impending crisis in their war financing, Secretary McAdoo tonight issued the above statement.

Admiral T. J. Cowie in charge of the loan campaign for the navy saw

Uncle Sam Asks For Much Money Reduce Penalty On Tax Returns

High Cost of Living Necessitates Urgency of Raising the Sum of \$6,000,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The introduction in the house today of the urgent deficiency bill, totaling more than \$6,000,000,000, brought the cost of running the government this year up to the enormous total of \$36,136,997,439.71. This includes cash and authorizations for the expenditures to be paid by future appropriations.

The amount of cash appropriations heretofore made was \$24,328,561,427.67, and in the new bill the amount which is to be disbursed as cash to the various departments of the government is \$2,487,405,890.04, making a total cash outlay for the year of \$26,815,967,317.71. The authorizations previously made were \$5,462,680,346, and the bill authorizes expenditures totaling \$3,858,349,776, making a total of \$9,321,036,122.

The total of the bill introduced today, including cash and authorizations, is \$6,345,755,666.04, and this is by far the largest bill of the kind ever introduced in congress or in any other legislative body in the world.

Although the war's cost figures in

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Senate Finance Committee Looks Upon Cash Register as Articles of Necessity

Washington, Oct. 16.—Consideration of the income and profit taxes in the revenue bill was taken up by the senate finance committee today. These sections were temporarily passed when the committee went through the bill, as it was anticipated that the severest contest would be on these provisions.

Not only are the war profits and excess profits taxes which the house put in the bill unsatisfactory to secretary McAdoo and treasury department experts, but they are not liked by a number of the senators, who probably will insist upon changing them. It is not believed the committee will be able to finish its labors on these sections of the bill within less than two weeks.

The committee discussed the income surtaxes, the excess profits taxes and the war taxes at today's session without reaching a decision in respect to any of them. Senator Simmons, chairman of the committee, said the discussion had been "very delightful and enlightening." It will be resumed tomorrow.

The penalty for making a tardy re-

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WORLD AWAITING GERMAN DECISION; SURRENDER DENIED

Wild Rumors of Kaiser's Abdication and General Upheaval.

HUNS MAY RALLY Anything Can Happen Is View Taken By the Diplomatic Men In Washington.

London, Oct. 16.—The official press bureau late tonight officially announced that reports to the effect that Germany had capitulated are unfounded.

Washington, Oct. 16.—All eyes today were turned on Germany, where, if dispatches from there are correct, President Wilson's decision has been made public and has caused tremendous excitement.

Today was a day of wild rumors at the Capitol, but in their wake there came from neutral sources information of a character to indicate that events of supreme importance may be expected momentarily from both Germany and Austria.

In the latter nation, the people are reported at loss to understand the president's silence toward the Austrian plea for peace. While at different periods throughout the day it was reported that Germany had capitulated, and also that the Kaiser had abdicated, officials had nothing whatever to substantiate these accounts and no comment was forthcoming from the state department on the international situation.

It is not definitely known that the president's decision, in its correct form, has been made public to the German people. It has, in view of the blow dealt autocracy by the president's words, this can be construed as an encouraging sign, for on its face it shows the waning power of the military party or else its fear of what might happen were the note suppressed.

Anything may be expected in Germany, it was said today, as the president's decision is in reality a call to

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\$40,000 TO FIGHT "FLU" IN STATE

Virginia Gets Share of Congressional Appropriation in Nationwide Fight.

NEW CASES HERE 324

Thirty-five More Deaths Yesterday Carries Toll to 253. Total Cases In City Is 7,650.

Up to 10:30 o'clock last night nineteen cases had been admitted to the John Marshall emergency hospital yesterday, against forty-five the day before. The total number admitted to date is 527, twenty of whom were discharged yesterday. At 10:30 o'clock last night, there were 507 patients suffering with pneumonia or influenza in the hospital.

Dr. E. C. L. Miller, medical director of the hospital, expressed himself last night as greatly encouraged at the general situation. Dr. Miller shares the belief of Chief Health Officer Roy K. Flannagan that the crest of the epidemic has been reached and that a recession can be looked for from now on.

The "receiving" room of John Marshall is regarded as a barometer for the entire city. A substantial falling off yesterday in the number of cases admitted encourages the city health authorities in the belief that not only has the peak been reached, but that the epidemic is at last on the wane.

Miss Agnes Randolph, assistant medical director, was not on duty last night for the first time since the hospital was opened. It was stated that she was taking an enforced rest as a result of her arduous duties of the last few days. Miss Randolph, it was said, had averaged twenty active hours out of each twenty-four since her

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SHORTER RATIONS DUE IN AMERICA TO HELP WIN WAR

Increasing Needs of Allies Call for Strictest Measures.

PROBLEM IS GRAVE. Way Will Be Found to Keep Faith With All and Leave Enough Food at Home.

Washington, Oct. 16.—America is facing the shortest rations in her history. The demands of the world on her for food are increasing daily, and her faith is pledged to her allies and to neutral nations to feed them.

Every mile of victory in devastated France and Belgium adds its thousands of hungry mouths to be fed.

With the fall territory of France and Belgium back under allied flags, and the Germans hurled behind the Rhine entrenchments, 10,000,000 more people become dependent on this country for their food.

Should peace come, where America is now feeding upwards of 40,000,000 people in her duty to the allies, the burden of nearly 180,000,000 people will fall upon her in her duty to the world. These, in addition to her care of her own people at home and her soldiers abroad.

Yet, peace means not one ounce more of grain or flour in the world, nor in American crop yield. Not until the next harvest can the burden be lifted from America's shoulders, and then only in part; for it will be many harvests before despoiled Europe is brought again into full productivity.

The food administration knows all this, and is seeking solutions to the problem. Let us turn there late at night, and to the desk of Herbert Hoover come great files of statistics on crop conditions and yields and supplies from all over the world; and reports on ship tonnage and on populations and rations and diets—all things which help in the solving of the problem.

To meet these increasing demands we have these food resources for 1918, as compared with 1917:

With increased production, stand wheat, 258,000,000 bushels up, barley, 25,000,000 bushels; rye, 17,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 2,000,000 bushels; rice, 5,000,000 bushels; beans, 5,000,000 bushels. A total increase of 325,000,000 bushels of grains or substitutes.

Against this are decreases in corn of 441,000,000 bushels; oats, 52,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 52,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,000,000 bushels, and kaffirs, 3,000,000 bushels. A total decrease of 550,000,000 bushels of grains or substitutes.

This shows a net loss from the 1917 production of 225,000,000 bushels of grain or substitutes.

These figures are taken from the last report of the department of agriculture. Some advance must be made in handling them for the better condition of the corn crop, for there was a tremendous loss in real rationing value last year through a high percentage of soft corn, while the crop this year, though smaller, is of finer condition. Likewise, there is

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HIGH PRAISE FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

With the American First Army, Oct. 16.—Military experts agree that the part played by the Americans in conjunction with the French fourth army in the Champagne drive constitutes the most important operation undertaken by American troops up to date.

While the French on the Yanks right and left were held up by strong German forces in the enemy's second line of defenses, the American second division, attacking on a two and a half mile front, west of Somme-Py, smashed the German defenses and penetrated to a depth of nearly four miles, capturing the fortified heights of Blanc Mont and Meudon Farm.

This rapid American advance, coupled with heavy French front pressure, turned the German positions in the mountainous regions east of Rheims and compelled a rapid enemy retreat.

The Americans have been fighting in the Champagne since October 2. General Naulin, commanding the twenty-first French army corps has expressed high praise of the second American division and of another Yankee division whose number cannot yet be given at this latter division had its baptism of fire on the Champagne front and stood it splendidly.

Americans Take Grand Pre Against Desperate Resistance of Defender Gain Apex of Argonne Forest Salient

King Albert's Troops Take Back Their Own With Dash of Brilliancy That Startles the Ghoulish Hun---British Cavalry Not Swift Enough to keep in Dust Created by Retreating Horde.

With the American Army on the Meuse, Oct. 16.—The Americans today captured Grand Pre, situated at the apex of the Argonne forest salient.

The enemy fought desperately in defense of the town. The Yankees also crossed the Aire to the east of Grand Pre capturing La Musard farm in the center of their advance. Progress continues satisfactorily despite the bad weather.

London, Oct. 16.—The Belgian troops today penetrated Thourout and captured Lichtervelde, Thielt, Iseghem and Ingelmunster station, the war office at Havre announced late tonight.

Hundreds of prisoners were taken. King Albert's troops crossed the Yser and captured Keyen, Ewache, Praet and Bosch wood.

Thielt lies ten and a half miles southeast of Thourout, which is thus hopelessly outflanked. Thielt is on the direct railway to Ghent, which is only seventeen miles to the east. A railway also branches southward from Thielt to Courtrai.

Paris, Oct. 16.—The French troops advancing between the Retorune and Aisne rivers have taken the village of Acy-Romance, the war office announces. Progress continues, and the French are now less than a mile from Rethel, the big railway intersection, which is their immediate objective.

Retreat from Belgian Coast Begins.

At the Flanders Front, Oct. 16.—The German retreat from the Belgian coast appears to have begun. The allied troops—British, French and Belgians—advanced today approximately ten kilometers (six and a half miles). Cavalry is reported to be approaching Thielt.

Infantry is reported to have cut the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads.

The Germans are retiring so fast the allied infantry has lost contact with the enemy at some points.

German prisoners taken today expressed surprise that the fighting continued inasmuch as they offered peace. They cannot understand why their offer has not been accepted.

The British are reported to have captured Quesnay and Linslay.

London, Oct. 16.—The British Flanders forces advanced to a total depth of eight miles today. Field Marshal Haig announced tonight. They captured 4,000 prisoners and 150 guns.

Comines, Menin, Wervicq, Weyghim, Hule, Cuernera and the northern portion of Courtrai are in British hands. The Lys river was crossed between Armentieres and Menin.

The town of Hausy was captured with 300 prisoners in an advance between Douai and Lille. The British there have reached the line Oignes-Carvin-Allennes, Les Marais-Captin-hem.

Against Yielding To Wilson's Terms

Influential German Papers Emphatic Against Demands of America and Allies.

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—German press comment, excerpts of which are just reaching here, has taken a sudden sharp turn against yielding to President Wilson's demands. Nearly all the papers quoted, however, are militarist organs. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung (Count Ernst zu Reventlow's paper) says flatly:

"The only answer to President Wilson is 'No!'"

The staunch Junkerist, Kreuz Zeitung, urges all Germans to "stand and die for the Kaiser."

The leading German financial organ, the Frankfurter Zeitung, says:

"Wilson's unconditional attitude retards peace."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Wilson's note is no obstacle to peace, but it makes it slower and more difficult."

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

REPORT REVOLUTION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

London, Oct. 16.—A revolution has broken out at Constantinople against the Young Turks, the Daily Express learns from its Geneva correspondent. The Germans have sent twenty battleships from the Black sea to protect Enver Pasha, their "strong man in Turkey."

VIRGINIA'S HONOR ROLL.

The following Virginians appear in the casualty list sent out by the war department for publication this morning:

Private Henry Hytton, relative, Isaac W. Hytton, Marvin, Va., wounded severely.

Private Edith Baker, relative, Mrs. L. A. Baker, Boykins, Va., died of disease.

Private Anderson B. Carey, relative, Mrs. Anna T. Carey, R. F. D. No. 1, Beach, Charlotte Court-house, Va., died of disease.

Corporal Benjamin F. Johnson, relative, Benjamin F. Johnson, Rapidan, Va., wounded severely.

Private Joe Blankenship, relative, James Blankenship, Drift, Va., missing in action.

Winston Churchill Pays His Respects

London, Oct. 16.—Winston Churchill, British minister of munitions, addressing a meeting in Manchester yesterday said President Wilson's reply to Prince Max was entitled to the whole-hearted endorsement of all the allies.

"The atrocities committed by the Germans," said Mr. Churchill, "will cover their race with scorn and reproach which generations will not remove. We must secure guarantees which would render Germany impotent to repeat the crimes for which she is now being chastised."

"It may be that a very serious struggle lasting for a considerable time and costing immense expenditure of life and treasure is before us. There can be but one outcome—full steam ahead."